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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
10

11 RAUL ARELLANO, JR.,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 E. OJEDA, et al.,

15 Defendants.
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Case No.: 14cv2401-MMA (JLB)

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION FOR AN EXTENSION OF
TIME OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE
FOR RECONSIDERATION**

[Doc. No. 90]

18
19 Plaintiff Raul Arellano, Jr. is a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* in this civil rights
20 action filed pursuant to the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1983. On March 30, 2018, the
21 Court granted summary judgment in favor of Defendants as to Plaintiff's Eighth
22 Amendment conditions of confinement claim, and the Clerk of Court entered judgment
23 accordingly. *See* Doc. Nos. 87, 88. Plaintiff now moves for an extension of time in
24 which to file a motion for reconsideration of the Court's summary judgment order. *See*
25 Doc. No. 90. In the alternative, Plaintiff requests that the Court deem the reasons set
26 forth in his current motion as sufficient grounds for reconsideration of its summary
27 judgment order. *Id.* Plaintiff also seeks assistance with filing a notice of appeal from the
28 Court's order and judgment. *Id.*

1 Because Plaintiff sets forth substantive grounds for reconsideration in his motion,
2 the Court construes the motion as a request for reconsideration pursuant to Federal Rule
3 of Civil Procedure 59(e). Ordinarily, reconsideration is appropriate if the Court is “(1)
4 presented with newly discovered evidence, (2) committed clear error or the initial
5 decision was manifestly unjust, or (3) if there is an intervening change in controlling
6 law.” *School Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah County, Oregon v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255,
7 1263 (9th Cir. 1993). While Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 59(e) and 60(b) permit a
8 district court to reconsider and amend a previous order, the rule offers an “extraordinary
9 remedy, to be used sparingly in the interests of finality and conservation of judicial
10 resources.” *Carroll v. Nakatani*, 342 F.3d 934, 945 (9th Cir. 2003) (citation omitted). To
11 carry the burden of proof, a moving party seeking reconsideration must show more than a
12 disagreement with the Court’s decision or a recapitulation of the cases and arguments
13 previously considered by the court. *See United States v. Westlands Water Dist.*, 134 F.
14 Supp. 2d 1111, 1131 (E.D. Cal. 2001).

15 There has been no intervening change in Eighth Amendment jurisprudence or
16 newly discovered evidence in this case. Plaintiff’s motion does not convince the Court
17 he can demonstrate “manifest injustice” occurred in the granting of Defendants’ motion
18 and dismissal of his case. The only remaining ground that could support reconsideration
19 is clear error. Upon review, the Court finds that Plaintiff will not be able to establish
20 grounds for reconsideration based on clear error. Moreover, Plaintiff indicates his
21 intention to point to the same facts (which the Court previously construed in his favor),
22 and raise the same arguments presented earlier to the Court, which provides an
23 insufficient basis for a motion for reconsideration. *See United States v. Navarro*, 972 F.
24 Supp. 1296, 1299 (E.D. Cal. 1997) (“Motions to reconsider are not vehicles permitting
25 the unsuccessful party to rehash arguments previously presented.”).

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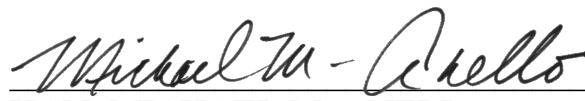
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1 Accordingly, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration of its
2 previous order and entry of judgment in favor of Defendants. The Court **DIRECTS** the
3 Clerk of Court to provide Plaintiff with a blank Notice of Appeal (Civil) form. Plaintiff
4 should complete the form and mail it to the following address:

5 Office of the Clerk James R. Browning Courthouse
6 United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
7 P.O. Box 193939
8 San Francisco, CA 94119-3939

9 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

10 DATE: April 27, 2018



11 HON. MICHAEL M. ANELLO
12 United States District Judge
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